



A win remains to the semifinals

The USSR beat Belgium 1-0 in their first group A game on July 1, in Barcelona, thus eliminating their opponents. The USSR needs a win against Poland on July 4 to advance to the semifinals.

Unfortunately, the USSR failed to get a big enough score against Belgium to be able to rely on a draw in the semifinals. Poland has a better goal difference, 3-0, and may settle for a tie.

protecting their goals, evidently hoping to win convincingly against Spain to move up to the semifinals on a better goal difference, but this tactic often does not pay...

Having drawn 2-2 with Northern Ireland, Austria dropped out, and the semifinalist in this group will be determined in the game between France, which now has two points, and Northern Ireland, which has



Soviet midfielder Kharen Oganisyan scoring against Belgium.

Photo UPI-TASS

The second round games are very close, some of them marred by patently foul play, like the Italy-Argentina bout (2-1). It holds the sorry record for the number of warnings (five) and one send-off. The Italians played an obviously rough game while the referee repeatedly penalized the Argentines, which again raises the question of refereeing standards and requires special analysis within the FIFA.

The high point of the second round games was the Poland-Belgium encounter (3-0). The Poles played a fast, team-oriented, tactically correct and most important, aggressive game. Boniek, who scored a third hat-trick at the championship was so excellent as to the team, alongside veteran Lato, though failing to score, his assist were so productive and, better yet, surprising that he merits equal credit with Boniek.

Two former world champions West Germany and Britain played to an uninspiring scoreless tie, both concentrating on

one. The July 5th games will wind up the second round. The semifinals are to begin July 8.

Spotlight on championship

FIFA has taken a tentative decision to hold all the closing games of the first stage of future football world championships on the same day. The matter will be finalized at the next FIFA congress. The federation also voted down Josep Havelange's proposal to shift the Brazil-Argentina game from one stadium to another, with World Cup organizing committee spokesmen stressing that the second stage games would be played where originally planned.

In the first games Czechoslovakia fielded the most men, 20 while Italy, Cameroon, and Peru made with only 13 each. Altogether 364 players were in action out of the 528 who have come for the cham-

pliship. 159 players played through all the games without replacements.

As many as a hundred goals were netted in the 20 first round games, an average of 2.77 goals per game, compared with 2.50, four years ago in Argentina.

The Cameroon team was given a hero's welcome on its arrival in Yaounde, the country's capital. The team had successively tied with Poland, Peru and Italy, losing not a single game, but failed to make the second round, owing to lower goals scored.

Hundreds of fans flocked to the Douala airport at dawn in the morning to greet the team. Thousands of people lined the streets of Yaounde, welcoming the players with heaps of flowers.

Umpires censured

We have looked into all the reports on the refereeing of the first round of the world football championships and they generally coincide with the fans' reactions. A. Franc, head of the FIFA Referees Committee, told newsmen in Madrid. Our committee has taken a series of measures to prevent incidents like those which caused such an outcry both from the press and spectators. Several referees have been banned from the rest of the games, while several of them will act only as lineamen, he pointed out.

A case in point is Augusto Casallo of Spain, who gave a very poor account of himself in the USSR-Brazil bout.



World ice-hockey celebrities Wayne Gretzky (left), Vladislav Tret'yak (right) and Vyacheslav Fetisov (center) are seen in between shooting sessions.

Photo by Dmitry Donskov

CHAMPIONSHIP NEWS



The USSR beat the USA 88-74 in a recent basketball friendly game in Moscow.

Photo by Yuri Tuflov

Fastest team in Giro d'Italia

Shakhil Zagratdinov from Tashkent took the closing 13th stage of the international multi-day cycling race Giro d'Italia, covering 118 kilometers in 2 hr 27 min 37 sec, his third and the

USSR's sixth win in this competition.

The USSR also took the 10th award, while Francisco Cuevas took the individual title. Serg Krivoshcheyev from Rostov placed fourth overall.

CHAMPIONSHIPS

Dmitry Belozherchev of the USSR totalled 57.80 points to win the European Junior title in Ankara, with teammates Vladimir Arsenyev and Sergei Gubkov placing second and third.

In the women's division Romanian Ecaterina Sabu was top all-round scorer with 78.1 points. Bulgarian Boyana Novova finished second and Oly Montepierre of the USSR third.

Wayne Gretzky in Moscow

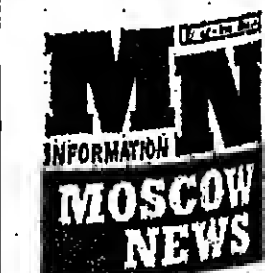
While the world football championship is nearing its peak Moscow is playing host to a film crew, shooting a picture about top NHL and world championship striker Wayne Gretzky, from the Edmonton Oilers.

The group includes Gretzky, together with his parents and a younger brother and sister. They will be shooting Gretzky shooting in the Central Army Club rink, attending the "Spartacus" ballet in the Bolshoi, the Moscow circus, Olympic sports complex and walking in the streets of Moscow. The cast will include also celebrated international goalie Vladislav Tret'yak.

This past spring, says Wayne, I played for the first time ever

on a Canadian line-up in a world championship, where I was most impressed by the Soviet squad. If I were to play the USSR, I would ask for Tikhonov to give me the best spot alongside Mikhail Milutinovich.

My family finds it very pleasant in Moscow, people very cordial to us and we've seen a lot of exciting things. I was lucky enough to play Soviet ice in the Canadian and the world championships. Those were unforgettable, to class games. Hopefully, we will play more on this level, both in Canada and the Soviet Union.



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STOP THE AGGRESSION!

Havana. Chairman of the organized movement Fidel Castro has forwarded a message to consigned heads of state and government with a persuasive appeal for unified action to stop the Zionist aggression against Lebanon, and to secure an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from that country.

The message states that in Sept. the Israeli military is engaged in genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, challenging the all mankind. The world should not allow this to happen. F. Castro called upon the heads of state and government to resolutely condemn the Israeli aggressors and to strengthen solidarity with and support for the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.



Cosmonauts (left to right) Alexander Ivanchenkov, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Jean-Loup Chrétien after their landing.

HUMANE AID

The Soviet Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Soviet Peace Fund have chartered Aeroflot planes to send medicines, blankets, tents, and baby food to the population of the Lebanese Republic and to the Palestinian

refugees who have suffered from the Israeli aggression. This aid has been granted on the grounds of humanitarianism and international solidarity.

Wounded Palestinians and Lebanese will be brought to this country for treatment.



A victim of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

SALVADORAN PATRIOTS DEMAND

San Jose. The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front has demanded that Honduras authorities immediately withdraw their troops from El Salvador, where they are assisting Salvadoran forces in their punitive operations against the guerrillas.

It is not the first time in the past two years, says the declaration of the united revolutionary front's leadership, that the Honduran army has intervened in El Salvador's internal affairs on the side of the anti-popular regime. A shocking example was the savage shooting of hundreds of Salvadoran peasants on the river Sumidero in late 1980. This time, however, we are seeing an unusual large-scale intervention, stresses the document. It was undoubtedly undertaken in accordance with instructions from

the US government. From all appearances, it could serve as the prelude to actions, still more dangerous for peace in Central America.

Risking a confrontation

London. Britain is risking a direct confrontation with the US over differences on trade with the Soviet Union. "The Sunday Times" points out, stressing that all efforts by the British government to settle differences with the US administration through negotiations were of no avail.

The British government is planning to permit British companies and American cor-

poration subsidiaries in Britain to reject instructions from any other country, it damaging to the interests of British trade, the paper emphasized.

It is becoming increasingly clear, it further noted, that the American embargo will not reach its main objective, in any event, holding up construction of the Siberia-West Europe pipeline.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The liberation forces in South Africa have switched from guerrilla to open warfare against the military machine of the racist regime in Pretoria, said Oliver Tembo, President of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

● Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez has advocated broader contacts with Cuba. Such relations, he stressed, would facilitate peace and security in the Caribbean and the entire Latin American region.

SPACE FLIGHT WITH A FRENCH ACCENT

After winding up the mission programme, the Soviet-French Soyuz T-6 crew of Jean-Loup Chrétien, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Alexander Ivanchenkov returned to earth. Throughout the seven days up in space they conducted joint research

and experiments worked out by French and Soviet specialists. For his successful mission Jean-Loup Chrétien was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and received an Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

FRENCH PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES SPACEMEN

In his message of greetings to the mission crew, François Mitterrand stressed that the flight was a striking example of the 15-plus years of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in the study and exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes, marked by the constant desire for maximal mutual gain.

It is a symbol of the goodwill of the French people, the president continued, aiming to build peace in Europe on the basis of traditional friendly relations and respect for the rights formalized in the Helsinki agreements, and to promote good relations among all the peoples of our continent.

USSR PILOT-COSMONAUT VITALY SEVASTYANOV COMMENTS ON THE FLIGHT

The programme of joint space experiments developed by Soviet and French experts has been fully completed. The equipment used in the research was left behind aboard the station, for use to further experiments by Anatoly Berezhov and Valentin Lebedev.

Undoubtedly the importance of the flight from the scientific point of view will be apparent only after the film has been developed and the new alloys created in space and the lab research done there have been thoroughly studied on the ground.

It would like to stress the novelty of the experiments conducted: each of them faced the cosmonauts with problems hitherto unacknowledged in space flight. To illustrate, the "Crystal" device was used to study the complex processes of diffusion of two metals in different physical states, liquid and solid. There was an exciting element in the conception and, I believe, in the results of medical studies of the cosmonauts' cardiovascular systems, conducted with ultrasonic devices, used for the first time in space. I expect that the pictures of the night sky taken with French high-sensitivity cameras, will provide researchers with fresh data on atmospheric phenomena, interplanetary media and galactic radiation.

Armenia: ancient and modern

these words of the famous American poet Robert Frost could serve as a subtitle for this republic's anniversary exhibition "In One Family", now on display at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

Armenia. When one hears the word one imagines mountains and valleys, smoggy rocks, the picturesque Lake Sevan and ancient monuments, of which there are more than four thousand. One remembers the "Inimitable" image of Yerevan, a city founded in 782 B.C., but which has a strikingly modern appearance as well. But Armenia is not only a land of ancient monuments. It is a land of developed power and electronic industries,

and chemical engineering. The small Armenia with its 3.1 million population is the second largest among the 15 communist republics in electrification, fourth in fathers and fifth in instruments.

One is surprised not only at the diversity of products shown in the republic's displays, but also by their high performance and modern design. The exhibits include the latest Araks-250, measuring instruments, tape-recorders, and modern machine-tools.

Tourist maps and diagrams seem to invite exhibition guests to come to Armenia for a more intimate acquaintance with the ancient and modern culture of the Armenian people.



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formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Support for the Palestinian and Lebanese people

Tripoli. The participants of the emergency session of the Pan-Arab People's Congress, representing political, public and youth organizations of Arab countries, analyzed the situation in Lebanon which emerged as a result of the Israeli invasion, and discussed steps to mobilize public opinion in Arab countries to repel the Israeli aggressors, and help the Palestinian resistance movement, as well as the Lebanese national patriotic forces and Syria.

The final document stresses the necessity of continuing the struggle against the Israeli aggressor for the liberation of Lebanon, and the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Participants in the session addressed the member countries of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and all Arab states, calling for a breach in Beirut's blockade. It has been decided to set up committees to recruit and train volunteers to combat Israeli aggression, and to collect money to help Palestinian and Lebanese patriots.

Nicaragua: revolution defending itself

Havana. Detachments of Nicaraguan's department of internal affairs and the Sandinista People's Army have destroyed eleven counter-revolutionary bands over the last six months of the year. This was revealed to a Prensa Latina correspondent by the head of the state security agency.

Bands penetrating the country's northern and north-eastern districts from the territory of neighbouring Honduras are being constantly reinforced with counter-revolutionaries, trained by American "instructors" in camps in the state of Florida, in the USA.

The Honduran military is playing out the uneasy role given to it by the American imperialism within the framework of its anti-Nicaragua strategy. The CIA-designed strategy is aimed at planting CIA agents and counter-revolutionaries to conduct sabotage and terrorist actions.

Clashes in Somalia

New York. AP-TASS. Bitter fighting recently took place between the government forces and the Somali national front in Hargeisa, the country's second largest town.

The front's spokesmen claimed the rebels killed or wounded 150 government troops. He further stressed that the organization, which was set up last year, now has 8,000 combatants. The statement denounces repression by the Mogadishu regime, which it claimed, "is pushing the country to the brink of a civil war".



Everest is nothing, our mountain is bigger. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

U.S. and South Africa bolster alliance

Maputo. The US attaches special significance to the defence of its interests in South Africa and intends to continue its "constructive approach" policy with regard to South Africa, US Ambassador H. Nickel told Pretoria.

In a South Africa radio interview, he stressed the "continuity" of the US desire for closer links with the racist regime. He justified the military-strategic alliance with the racist

state by referring to the Reagan administration's stated commitment "to resist the influence of the Soviet Union and its allies".

According to the Johannesburg-based newspaper "The Star", over the past thirty years US direct capital investment in the South Africa economy has increased 14-fold to reach 5,900 million dollars, a great portion of which is channelled into key industries, closely linked with Pretoria's war machine.

AUTHORITIES' DECISIVE ACTIONS

Dohi. The government of India has embarked on a course of resolute action in the struggle with the extremist pro-China group Mizo National Front (MNF), which has recently stepped up its activities in the Indian north-east union territory of Mizoram.

Curlew has been introduced to the administrative centre of Aizawl. Cities and large villages are being patrolled by reinforced police detachments, while army patrols have taken the positions at the most important road crossings, bridges and other installations. Police in Aizawl managed to arrest several extremists found in possession of Chinese-made weapons.

The Indian government has resorted to these measures in response to a campaign of open terror and intimidation of the local population, waged by MNF cutthroats, who have been killing innocent people, attacking government offices and army posts.

FACTS AND EVENTS

France, Holland, Germany, Norway and Sweden have decided to file a complaint against Turkey in the European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg. Investigations carried out in Turkey, charged Norway's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Svenn Stray, testify to cruel violation of human rights there.

90 thousand Latin Americans languish in the jails of fascist and dictatorial regimes or else are declared "missing" by their governments, according to a statement issued in Caracas by the Latin American Federation for relatives of "missing" prisoners of consciousness.

The government of Mexico is fully determined to force its airlines to sever ties with the island of Cuba, which has been ruled by Britain and controlled by the United States in the Indian Ocean, said Amador Joughin, the new Prime Minister of Mexico.

CANADIAN ANTI-LABOUR BILL

Ottawa. The Canadian government has submitted to the Parliament a bill that would prohibit civil servants from striking or engaging in any form of collective bargaining.

Under a recently passed law, there will be a 5% per cent cut in pay for 50,000 federal agency employees in 1982 and five per cent in 1983. The bill also provides for a 10% per cent cut in pay for 10,000 federal employees in 1982 and 10% per cent in 1983.

By his recent statements and actions, aimed at bolstering economic pressure against the socialist countries, Reagan is in fact seeking to unleash a second "cold war", but such a war, even on a large scale, modernized and with a stronger propaganda thrust, would bring the White House nothing but financial, political and even social losses, unemployment being one indication of the latter. History long ago passed its verdict on the "cold war", and the revision of it is forthcoming.

EXPANDING MILITARY BASES

Washington. The US Senate has approved a bill allocating 64 thousand million dollars for military construction in the 1983 fiscal year. The money will be spent on the creation, expansion and modernization of military installations and bases both in the United States and abroad. Among other items the Senators have voted to appropriate 21 million dollars to modernize two airfields in Honduras for use by American war planes. According to Democratic Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, who opposed the appropriations, the Pentagon's use of the Honduran airfields will be another step towards broader American intervention in Central America.



In Guatemala, the guerrilla army of the poor continues in light attacks against the troops of the military junta supported by Washington. In the places they have liberated, the patriots tell the local population about the crimes of the ruling regime, and explain the aims and tasks of the armed struggle. In the photo: soldiers of the army of the poor in a forest camp. Photo ADN-TASS

FACTS AND EVENTS

Experts of the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) estimate that over the past six years the debts of the developing countries have increased threefold, reaching 325,000 million dollars in 1981.

The Argentine government has banned flights to that country by airlines of those West European countries which, under pressure from Britain, imposed economic sanctions against Argentina during the recent hostilities in the South Atlantic. The Argentine has applied to Air France, Lufthansa, KLM, SAS and British Caledonian Airways.

Under a future Labour government there will be not a single foreign base in Britain, said James Mortimer, General Secretary of the British Labour Party. He confirmed his party's support for unilateral nuclear disarmament, and its opposition to the purchase of the Trident-2 nuclear missile system and the deployment of the cruise missile in this country.

There are 35 million unemployed in Latin America, said the General Secretary of the Trade Union Confederation of Latin American Workers.

In 1981, three thousand Japanese workers died and nearly a million were injured in industrial accidents.

WALTER MONDALE ON 'REAGANOMICS'

New York. Former US Vice-President Walter Mondale recently had sharp words for the Reagan administration. Addressing the annual congress of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, he stressed that the administration was seeking to create two Americas, one for those who were always well-off and the other for the remaining Americans, who are getting less and less. He criticized the axing of social programmes which, he claimed, is hurting the American poor. At the same time, he emphasized, the rich are getting richer through cuts in corporate taxes.

FRANCE LAUNCHES A NEW SUB

Paris. France has launched its sixth nuclear missile submarine, "Inflexible". It has been announced that the sub will be adopted by the French Navy. In 1985, it will be a quieter, more powerful, and effective vessel than its predecessors which carry

INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE

Tokyo. The economic and trade war between the USA and Japan is growing more acute. The arrest in the USA of a group of representatives of the Japanese Hitachi and Mitsubishi Denki companies on what they see as trumped-up charges of industrial espionage dealt a painful blow to the prestige of these companies in the world market. The scandalous arrest caused Hitachi shares and orders to drop, exactly as the authors of the industrial espionage scenario had had in mind.

The companies' situation has been made still more difficult by the fact that the case has been taken to the US Federal court. US authorities there will try to drag out the proceedings to keep the affair in the news. The Japanese press explains the origins of the scandal by citing Washington's desire to retain at all costs its steadily slipping advantage in electronic and computer technology. Another "iron" has been added, writes the local press, in the complex Japan-US-American economic and trade confrontation.

Science and technology

A UNIQUE DREDGE

The Wärtsila shipbuilders in Turku, Finland, have built according to a Soviet contract an original dredge which will operate in ice-packed waters. This 120 metre-long vessel is the only one such ship in the world.



THIS 'UNSAVOURY' TIMBER

Timber's No. 1 enemies are fires and beetles which combine to destroy a great amount of first-rate material every year. Settling themselves the task of making timber inflammable and "unsavoury" to beetles, specialists from Poznan in Poland have come out with a propellant which they called "Fobos M-2". After being treated with this compound, wooden things will not burn, neither will they be destroyed by beetles, mould or moss. Tests have shown that the best results are obtained after a fivefold "Fobos" treatment.

CALLING AN AMBULANCE

Noboru Hidaka, who works at a real home for the aged and specializes at an electrotechnical company in the Japanese town

of Mutsashino decided to come to the aid of those who do not feel well. They designed a miniature device which sends a distress signal to the nearest medical station. The device is 3 centimetres in diameter and weighs 40 grams. It can be carried around the neck and activated with pushbutton.

RELIEF PHOTOGRAPHS

Manufacture of relief photographs has begun in Belgium. Relief charts and maps will help blind children to study geometry and geography. The inventors believe that their brain-child might be of interest to specialists, primarily architects.

The production of a relief photograph consists of two processes. As in conventional photography, the image is first transposed from the negative onto special paper which is then subjected to heat in a thermal chamber. The upper layer of the paper is made up of millions of microcapsules which react differently to the temperature, thus creating a relief which corresponds to the original scene.

OF INTEREST

A huge orchid

An orchid, 24 metres tall, has been discovered in the jungle of Eastern Indonesia, the ANTARA news agency reports. Unlike other orchids, which have no smell, this specimen has a very fragrant odour.

Superglue

A Ford Corillon appeared recently on a London street advertising glue. "The Financial Times" writes that ten packages of special glue were sufficient to

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

STOP NUCLEAR MADNESS

The new Soviet initiative that the USSR pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is being ungraciously anticipated throughout the world, PRAVDA's political observer Yuri Zhukov points out.

Naturally enough, everybody looked immediately to the United States and the other powers having means of mass destruction, he says. If these powers, above all the United States, followed the example of the USSR, the threat of nuclear war, the cause of so much anxiety among nations of our planet, would be virtually reduced to zero.

However, the observer says, President Reagan's response was totally unfavourable. This is because he clearly had nothing to say in answer to the statement of the leader of a socialist power, which was quite concrete, clear and understandable to the entire world. Washington makes no secret of the fact that the US military policy not only fails to exclude the prospect of being the first to use nuclear weapons, but in fact relies on this dangerous and serious scheme. By refusing to follow the Soviet Union's example the United States has shown that its truly insane military plans are based on the use of weapons of mass destruction, the article stresses.

HEGEMONISTIC AMBITIONS

The Chinese leadership is seeking to draw the West European states into increasing confrontation with world socialism, notes the critic of the journal PROBLEMY DALNEGO VOSTOKA (Problems of the Far East), analysing Peking's policy vis-à-vis Western Europe. Chinese leaders are hoping that confrontation will turn out to be especially effective in promoting their interests if capitalist Europe becomes a link in the chain of the international structure of opposition to the Soviet Union.

Peking's support of US attempts to deploy new US nuclear-missile weapons in the territories of the European members of the North Atlantic alliance is playing an essential role in the rapprochement between the Peoples Republic of China and the United States. The Chinese leadership welcomed with joy NATO's decision to station American missiles in Western Europe and urged its realisation, the growing advancement of the White House's strategy is reviving Peking's hopes for a world nuclear catastrophe after which China wishes to become the world's most powerful state.

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION AND REDUCTION TALKS

It is clear that for the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons to be successful both sides have to work hard, argues the ZA RUZHIOM magazine. It is crucial, therefore, to set the right tone from the very beginning; indeed one could talk for even ten years to no avail. Consequently, only a part of the road has been travelled, and on insignificant one of that. In other words, the emphasis should be on reaching tangible mutually acceptable accords. It will not do — and there are facts to prove it — to use the talks as a screen to conceal on arms build-up, aimed at gaining superiority, the magazine points out.

The USA, its NATO allies, and all countries in general must realize that only parity and equal security can serve as a solid basis for talks between the USA and the USSR, and this also applies to strategic and nuclear arms in Europe. The Soviet Union, the article stresses, cannot and will not deviate from this principle.

USA PREPARING FOR OUTER SPACE WAR

The Pentagon's decision to announce as of September 1, 1982 near-earth orbit space as a probable theatre of military operations totally disregards the interests of humanity, the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES points out.

While the command is being termed and proposing to demand the share of the gigantic military budget of the USA, final tests have begun of the space ship Columbia according to the Shuttle programme, which has been completely under the Pentagon's control. The aim is to create within the next few years systems of weapons in outer space that will ensure military superiority over the USSR. It has been announced in the Pentagon that the establishment of the outer space command will cause no considerable damage in regard to the environment. Apparently these calculations disregard human civilization, the weekly stresses.

BRITAIN DENOUNCES SANCTIONS

London. Answering a question in the House of Commons, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher commented on the American attempt to prevent the delivery of equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe. She said that this was a question of whether a very powerful nation could prevent the implementation of contracts already signed. She thought that this decision was wrong and that it would be equally damaging to American interests, as many would say that there is no sense in signing contracts for the supply of materials and equipment from the United States, since they might cancel these contracts at any moment.

VIEWPOINT

Embargomania and unemployment

All indications are that the White House has been seized by another fit of embargomania, an illness endemic to the presidential mansion. Like his more anti-communist predecessors, Truman, for example, the current president has got it into his head that the bans on American exports to the USSR can slow the growth of the Soviet economy or even freeze it altogether.

A word of reminder: in its time the Truman administration imposed an embargo on exports to the USSR of 2,800 items, including children's toys. However, despite calculations of American strategists, the "cold war" failed to impede the advancement of the Soviet economy. In fact, this economy has steadily grown stronger, as the USSR became the first to start space exploration and then reached military parity with the USA.

Under Truman the USA ruled the roost in the world capitalist economy, but things have appreciably changed: many sectors of the American economy, and even its traditional driving force, the auto industry, are increasingly losing ground to their Japanese counterparts, for example. This is why the current

sanctions against the USSR seem like an inordinate luxury for the USA, economically speaking; the USA will find it too costly to pay for the political ambitions and posturing of its administrators, and one indication of this is the failed Carter grain embargo.

Reaganomics, which has over 18,000,000 Americans crowding the unemployment offices, is exporting joblessness to other countries, too. The chief aspect of this sorry "export" is the exorbitantly high prime interest rate in the USA, its June 16 address President Reagan recalled that only recently US interest rates ran at a record-high 21.5 per cent.

To keep pace with their American rivals, West European banks have also jacked up their interest rates, pushing investment and causing joblessness to skyrocket.

By attempting to reverse détente and restrict East-West business cooperation Reagan threatens to further aggravate the unemployment crisis in industrialized capitalist countries. To illustrate, orders from socialist countries have already provided jobs for over 2,000,000 people in Western Europe, and

Soviet fuel and raw material deliveries are also improving the economic outlook there. American experts have calculated that every 1,000 million dollar increase in US trade with the socialist countries creates 90,000 jobs. Provided US-Soviet trade equalled that between, say, the FRG and the Soviet Union, the US unemployment figure would have dropped by 1,000,000. But contrary to common sense, the current administration has sacrificed trade to anti-Sovietism.

The USSR, with its powerful scientific and technological capability, can solve any economic problem, simple or complex. When the White House prevented the Caterpillar tractor from selling its pipelines to the USSR, the latter was quick to start their commercial production of the Starline plant in Bashkiria. These Soviet machines have better performance than the American pipelayers, and 1,700 of them will be produced in the 11th five-year period (1981-85), to fully meet Soviet needs. The one who suffered was not the USSR but the Caterpillar tractor, a fact we can only regret, the latter being our long-time partner.

We now have a situation where the Soviet market is closed to us, the Japanese are intercepting orders, the unemployment lines are getting longer and the impression is that the Soviet pipeline for pumping natural gas to Western Europe will be built in any case, while Caterpillar tractor Chairman Lee Morgan in a letter to President Reagan.

The same conclusion was reached by General Electric Vice-President P. Palar, who noted that the sanctions will neither help up nor upset the construction schedule for the gas pipeline.

The current wave of embargomania has provoked sharp criticism in Western Europe, as EEC foreign ministers branded the White House's move a violation of international law. President of the West German Industry and commerce association O. Wolf von Amerongen charged that the Reagan decision is throwing the label of business contacts into disarray. We will have to look into the reasons advanced by the USA for imposing such measures already concluded West European agreements.

By his recent statements and actions, aimed at bolstering economic pressure against the socialist countries, Reagan is in fact seeking to unleash a second "cold war", but such a war, even on a large scale, modernized and with a stronger propaganda thrust, would bring the White House nothing but financial, political and even social losses, unemployment being one indication of the latter. History long ago passed its verdict on the "cold war", and the revision of it is forthcoming.

Round the Soviet Union

● **AERIAL TRANSPORTATION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES FROM TAJIKISTAN HAS BEGUN TO CITIES IN THE FAR NORTH AND THE FAR EAST WHERE IL-76 AIR-LINERS HAVE BEEN BRINGING IN PEACHES, APPLES AND TOMATOES.** Tajik farms will provide the North with more than 40 thousand tonnes of vitamin-rich products.

● **A SCULPTURAL COMPOSITION, DEDICATED TO THE ZAPOROZHSHY COSSACK IVAN PODKOVA, HAS OPENED IN LYOV, ON TOP OF THE STONE PEDESTAL STANDS A BRONZE PORTRAIT OF THE HERO UNDER WHOSE COMMAND A JOINT MOLDAVIAN AND UKRAINIAN ARMY DEFEATED TURKISH TROOPS AND LIBERATED THE CITY OF YASSY IN 1577.** Later, the valiant warrior withdrew to the Ukraine where he was killed in Lyov. The Cossack's exploits were extolled in Moldavian and Ukrainian oral legends and in a poem by Taras Shevchenko.

● **A CAMPAIGN "YOUNG CYCLISTS" HAS BEGUN IN MOSCOW UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE CITY'S STATE TRAFFIC INSPECTION BUREAU.** 100,000 leaflets with illustrated instructions have been printed for the benefit of schoolchildren riding bikes. The participants of the campaign will inspect the boulevards, streets and parks where it is proposed to create special tracks for cyclists.

● **THE FIRST PASSENGER TRAIN HAS ARRIVED IN KOSTOMUKSHA, A MINING TOWN UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN REGION OF THE KARELIAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC.** The railway's route passes through taiga and swampy areas, and nearly 120 civil engineering structures were erected along the 90-kilometre stretch alone.

SOVIET STUDENTS' 'THIRD WORKING TERM'

Classes were over in Soviet universities and colleges in June and vacation began. How to it spent? The question has been answered by at least 800,000 members of student construction teams, making up one-sixth of the country's student body.

339 students of Moscow University's physical department decided to go to a construction site during their 1989 summer vacation. They formed a team, made a contract with the management and produced for inspection a number of finished projects by the end of the summer. That was the beginning of a movement which was dubbed the working term.

What attracts young people to the construction teams? Poets show that for over 50 per cent the desire to work in places



where their labour is most needed by society serves as the chief motivating force. Another 40 per cent felt the romantic urge to travel, to try their strength in unusual climatic conditions.

Here are some figures from Moscow University. Those who work on the construction projects show up on the sicklist three times less often, because the summer work builds up their health. They also apply to the student union for financial assistance less frequently, because 45 working days in the north bring in about 700 roubles.

Finally, more of them are offered managerial posts after graduation, because they have not only theoretical knowledge but practical experience, too.

A total of 8.5 million Soviet students have been through the working term over the past 23 years, contributing 13,000 million roubles' worth of construction. According to the estimates of the student construction teams headquarters, another 1,500 million roubles will be added in 1992.

to the photos: members of the Moscow student construction team boarding train at the Kazansky Railway Station, off to construction sites in the fallow lands area in the East. Photos by E. Zhigolov

CANAL MAKING ITS WAY INTO THE STEPPE

An important landmark has been reached in the construction of the second stage of the North Crimean Canal. The first units of a powerful pumping station have been switched on, and from the Dnieper water started flowing into the 42-kilometre canal, which joins the two branches of a man-made river on the western part of the peninsula.

The route crosses a height, with a chain of pumping stations driving water up one hundred metres, at a rate of 105 cubic metres per second when all the units are operating.

The second stage is part of the general irrigation project for the Crimea, bringing water also to Simferopol, Sevastopol and the south coast resorts.

When the project is completed the Crimean Region will have 363,000 hectares of irrigated lands.

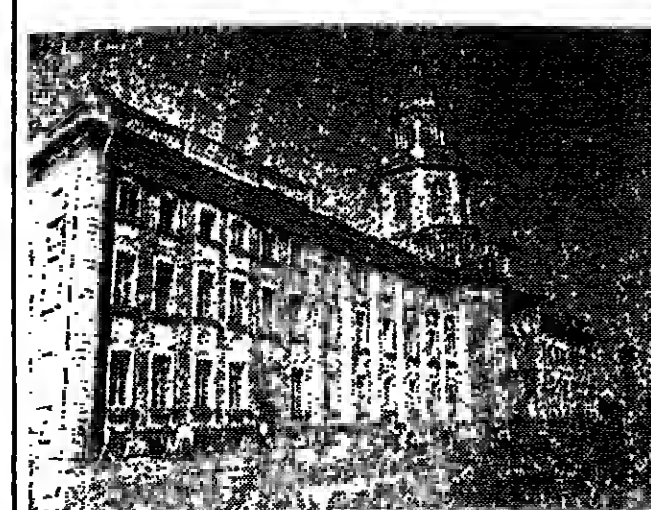
A MOUNTAIN POWER STATION

The first cubic metres of soil have been dumped into the body of the dam at the Spandaryan hydroelectric power station on the Vorotan River in Armenia, on the third and last stage of the Vorotan cascade.

Early next year the station will supply almost 160 million kWh to Zangezur — an industrial and agricultural region of Armenia, which will use it to develop its engineering, electronics, instrument-building and mining industries. Agriculture will also receive additional energy. Part of the water stored by the dam will be used to irrigate fodder fields in the republic's largest stock-rearing region.

Places to visit

RUSSIA'S FIRST MUSEUM



The building stands on Leningrad's Vasilyevsky Island. It houses two museums: the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography and the Museum of Mikhail Lomonosov, the famous 18th-century Russian scientist. The exhibits of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography have enriched the collection of rarities at the Kunstkamera founded by Peter the Great in

1704, the prototype for Russia's first museum of natural history. The museum today has about 400,000 exhibits collected by prominent Russian explorers, expeditions fitted out by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Geographic Society. They deal with the culture and life of the peoples of India, Indonesia, North and South America, Africa and Asia.

The Lomonosov Memorial Museum contains his works on history and literature, the optical instruments he invented, as well as instruments for studying the properties of electricity, the equipment of his first chemical laboratory, and mosaic panels he made.

The building, one of the oldest in Leningrad, is interesting in itself. It was built in 1734 in the Russian Baroque style. Every year the museum is visited by almost half a million people, including many foreigners.

Assault on myopia

The assault of a single view on the origins of myopia has led to a situation in which this disease has become widespread everywhere. The glasses worn by every fifth person on earth are only a temporary solution of the problem. But now ophthalmologists from Riga have come forward with an original cure for myopia.

They suggest training the muscle which controls clear

sight and stopped the onslaught of the ailment. This is the first time that the principles of acupuncture have been used in the treatment of myopia. The doctors from Riga believe that such reflex therapy is more effective than both surgical intervention and the lengthy and not very helpful eye exercises making use of lenses.

This discovery by Latvian ophthalmologists may help reverse the forecast of an unlimited growth in myopia.

OF INTEREST

Rare volume

A 16th-century book, "Cosmography or Description of the World", printed in Basel in 1572, has turned up in an antiquarian bookstore in Riga.

Somebody's family heirloom, inherited by an old woman, it attracted expert attention of once. The massive leather binding, closeable with a lock, contained the posthumous work of a Munster, a known Swiss geographer, mapmaker and mathematician. The volume became one of the rarities acquired by the Latvian department of the All-Union Astronomical and Geodesic Society.

The "Cosmography" features maps on the population, flora and fauna of various states in Europe, Asia, and Africa, citing their histories and habits. The book is richly illustrated with engravings. It contains old geographical maps and pictures of cities. The writer also gives information on state of science and technology in his time.

Cat vs cobra

Rippling brave mongoose Rik-Tarik-Tarik has got himself a role in the person of mascot of the Gorny power camp near the Uzbek town of Novos.

The cat chose a hollow in an old plane tree for his afternoon sleep, and became utterly indisposed upon finding an unexpected guest in his home — a cobra. Grabbing the snake by the tail, Vaska promptly threw him out. Children looked on, as the cat confidently defeated his rival. After which, he calmly climbed back into his hollow.

Recreation among antiquities

New routes plotted on Georgia's tourist maps will take guests to the towns of Telavi, Lagodekhi, Sagaredzho, Zugdidi. These towns include over one hundred restored 18th-century buildings. Central squares and pavements, inlaid with naturally coloured stones, have also been renovated.

While retaining their old look, the towns have acquired modern conveniences, with tourist complexes accommodating up to two thousand people.

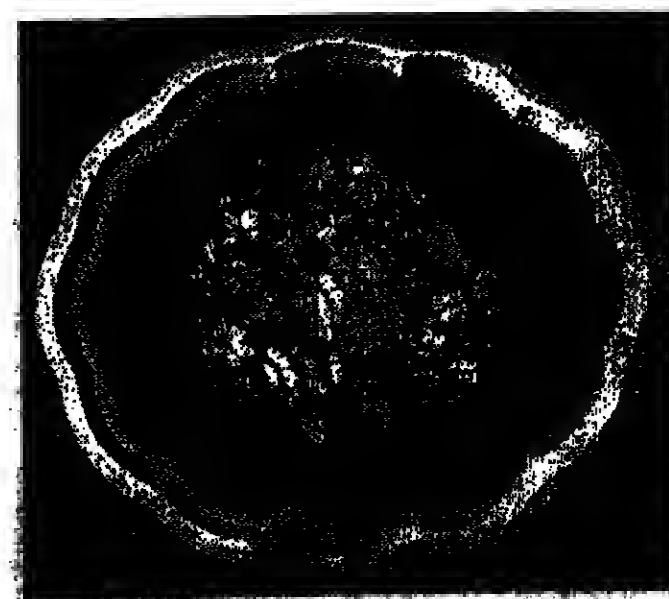
Georgia has 12 thousand architectural monuments, many of which are open to tourists.

EXHIBITION OF RUSSIAN LACQUERS

Those who are fond of Russian lacquers will be interested in the exhibition, "Russian Lacquer Painting on Metal" which has opened in the All-Russia Museum of Decorative, Applied and Folk Arts.

Most of the Russian paintings on metal are done on tea-trays. There are few people who know nothing about the famous tea-trays of Zhostovo and Nizhni-Tagil — colourful, cheerfully decorated artefacts, which would brighten any home. The most favourite subjects of modern metal painters are flowers: garlands, fruit, and, on rarer occasions, birds. How did the world-famous craft of Zhostovo and Nizhni-Tagil originate?

In the old days, craftsmen usually borrowed their subjects from famous paintings and engravings. Much work went into the manufacture of each tray: the figured handles were specially worked by artists, delicate lacquers were made on the high rims, while the painting



ing of the metal itself was a highly painstaking process. It was also necessary to adapt the paintings to match the shape of the tray, and these shapes were "non-standard" — whistled, polyhedral, etc.

Apart from trays, on display here are metal vases, etc.

Science and technology

THE POWER POTENTIAL OF SMALL RIVERS

The minor rivers in Georgia are capable of producing nearly 40,000 million kilowatt-hours of power. This is clearly shown on a map of the republic's hydro-energy resources compiled by local scientists.

The Research Institute of Energy and Hydrotechnical Construction has made a detailed estimate of the energy resources of 88 small rivers, said Institute Director G. Chogvadze. It usually takes years to build large hydropower stations in the mountains. Meanwhile industry in the area expands which means that not infrequently an energy deficit forms in the equities at the same time as the commissioning of a large power station. Such deficits can largely be avoided by concentrating on small hydropower stations which are two to three times quicker to build. In a few years time the first three such stations will be set up in Georgia.

JACKET

CONDITIONER FOR MINERS

Ukrainian scientists have designed a novel jacket conditioner, creating comfortable conditions for a miner even with a temperature of 30-40°C above zero.

The large-scale programme "Cold" is being implemented in the coal industry of the Donetsk Basin. It includes measures to create individual means of protection against heat, necessitated by the growing depth of coal mining, in some areas of the basin reaching 1,300 metres. At lower depths the temperature of rock is higher. The new means of individual protection is designed to shield miners from the effects of unfavourable temperature conditions.

Under the programme "Cold", mines are equipped with large-capacity stationary refrigeration plants and mobile air conditioners. Work is being done on a large scale to rebuild subterranean air recycling systems.

The programme to be implemented to the course of the current five-year plan period (1981-85) will cost the state 100 million roubles.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SOVIET GAS PIPELINES

PRAVDA writes that some Western estimates put at approximately 15 thousand million dollars the total cost of the construction and outfitting of the major gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe, whose length between Urengoi and Uzhgorod in the Soviet Union alone is a little under five thousand kilometres.

Yet, this pipeline, to deliver gas for export, is only one of six technically similar lines which are being built in this country under the present five-year plan (1981-85).

These projects are unprecedented in world history. It took the United States a whole decade to build the Trans-Alaskan pipeline, comparable with the Soviet one in its technical performance, whereas this country commissions one such pipeline every year.

An eloquent testimony to the scale of the Soviet pipeline projects is the fact that the investment in their construction under the 11th five-year plan exceeds the expenditures on the BAM railway project, the KomAZ and Volzhskiy motor works, and the Alomash factory for the manufacture of nuclear equipment taken together. The combined power of the compressor stations along the Siberia-Western Europe pipeline is equivalent to five hydropower projects of the Dneproges type.

In what way will the Soviet economy benefit from the construction of these pipelines? Their commissioning will solve one of the strategic tasks in the development of the Soviet economy: to increase the share of Siberian natural resources in the national economy. It will also boost the fuel and energy potential of this country, hundreds of industries will receive this first-rate clean fuel and raw material.

WOMEN IN SCIENCE

Are women an asset to science, wonders sociologist Svetlana Gurvich in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA. Hardly any sociologist would venture to say whether it is women or men who have more of the qualities needed for scientific work, the author remarks. Apparently, ability and knowledge count for a lot more than sex.

But to do well in any area inherent potential is not enough, since it requires right conditions for its realization. It is impossible to engage in research only during strictly set working hours and only at one's place of work, a scientist, fully concerned with his work, will surely think of it outside his working hours. But man

and women vastly differ in their ability to give time to their research. Even with full legal equality women still bear the brunt of child-care and household chores. Thus women have a much harder time of it in research work, where success depends on tremendous effort.

Women have long and confidently asserted their right to conduct research, Gurvich concludes. Recently we ran an inquiry that graphically proved that men have only a very slight edge over women in respect to the number of dissertation papers written. It seems we are increasingly facing another, much more complex and vital issue: we must help able and willing women to go in for research work — but not at the expense of physical and psychological strain, or to the detriment of their families and children.

HOW LONG WILL THE FORESTS LAST?

This question, asked by a correspondent from the MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS newspaper, was answered by Yuri Yegorukov, First Deputy Minister for the Timber, Pulp-and-Paper and Woodworking Industry.

The Soviet Union, with 1,233 million hectares, leads the world in the size of its forested area. Soviet forests hold one-fourth of the world's timber reserves, which amount to more than 84,000 million cubic metres. We have an annual growth in timber of 924 million cubic metres. This is twice the amount that is felled each year. In the European and Uralian regions, for instance, 6,000 million cubic metres of timber has been felled over the past quarter of a century, while the overall stock of growing timber here has increased from 15,100 to 21,800 million cubic metres.

Forests in this country are distributed unevenly. Most of the timber consumers are in the European part of the USSR, while the timber reserve there accounts for no more than 25 per cent of the country's total. Everyone knows the difficulties of procuring timber in Siberia and the Far East.

Therefore, despite the enormous reserves of timber, the problem is still acute. Under Soviet legislation regulating the use of forests, there are three main requirements mandatory for the timber procuring organizations — forest use must be continuous, it should not deplete the reserves, and it should be rational. Only a planned economy can allow the development of the timber industry without exhausting its resources. In this respect, the Soviet timber and forestry legislation is uncompromising. Through purposeful measures the forested area in this country over the past 25 years has increased by 67 million hectares, 35 million of which are coniferous forests.

CHILDREN WANT FAIR TREATMENT

Fair treatment provides a very delicate, very thin line between good and evil, marking the lower limit of good behaviour, says writer Simon Solov'yev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Love for children without justice is always bad for them, because it is to love that is blind.

Children often say about their parents or teachers that they are "strict but fair". It is not that they like strictness, but they are ready to put up with it, as they would put up with anything, if only they see that justice is done. There was a boy who once told me about his school, "We have very bad teachers, who always reprimand those who do not deserve it, and even then do it for the wrong reasons" — a very concise definition of a bad school. Well-known Soviet educator Sukhomlinsky was opposed to all punishment and believed that in 99 cases out of a hundred we punish children unjustly.

Children are children because their expectation of justice is infinite, and unconditional. To them justice appears to be the main thing in the world they are entering. A child is shocked at any injustice.

If there is justice in a family, the children grow up to good, even if it might seem that they grow "all by themselves". "Like grass in the meadow", continues Solov'yev. One child in the family may be just a son, a daughter, a brother, or a sister, but he or she is also a child, and he or she is loved and valued. "My parents did not have much time to bring me up," "My parents probably did not want to maintain certain standards of justice in the family."

In families where there is no justice, it does not matter whether the children are beaten, or punished, or as they will grow up to be bad people, unless they succeed in breaking away from their parents, unjustly they meet someone who would be stronger, i.e. a more "just" influence than their parents.

You will say that everyone believes in justice. It is not so. Look at the article — every one of them thinks of himself as a just person.

One cannot educate future parents through lectures on the role of the family in society, or practical classes in "swaddling dolls". This comes easy. The important thing is to develop the sense of justice. How should we develop it? We must think a lot more about this.

VIEWPOINT

ROBOTS IN THE SOVIET INDUSTRY

Igor MAKAROV, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, head of the scientific council on Robots and Robotic Systems

More than two hundred different robots have been designed in this country, most of them produced by our industry. They are primarily "iron assistants" performing arduous jobs in extremely difficult conditions.

Many industrial workers are engaged in routine manual operations on assembly lines: stamping machines, rolling mills and furnaces, in stores, etc., primarily in heavy industry and engineering. And this is where most manipulators are now being introduced substituting for human men and women, loaders and unloaders.

The production of automated complexes equipped with manipulators has begun. The Voronezh Elektrosignal, for example, uses them to produce stands for TV-sets and the Dnepropetrovsk Yuzhnyy engineering plant — to manufacture spare parts for the Byelarus tractors.

While well-tested systems have been introduced into production, now, more powerful and more diversified machines are being designed. The N. Sennov Higher Technical School in Moscow created a unique robot which can lift and handle items as heavy as the manipulator itself. The work was supervised by Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Professor Yevgeny Popov. (Most robots are ten times as heavy as the load they handle.) The Moscow Lomonosov University developed a three-handed robot to work in extremely difficult conditions: underwater, in hazardous environments, etc. There is now a universal tool holder with a self-control system using telemetric sensors, radars and TV systems working as its brain, eyes and other sensing organs.

So we can speak about quite a new generation of Soviet robots, although the word "generation" is very relative. The so-called adaptive machines, which are able to adapt themselves to various conditions and possess certain "intelligence", do not at all supersede the first generation of automatic manipulators, with hardwired control systems.

Three specialized plants for the production of such robots are now being constructed, and will be commissioned in 1985-84.

The situation today is such that, on the one hand, it is necessary to introduce adaptive equipment, and, on the other, it is necessary to bring up to date the existing stock of robots. In the last ten or more years has delayed their introduction. In order to remove the psychological barriers and arouse everyone's practical interest, the accelerating their design and production, this country has developed a special system of motivation and incentives in this field.

Lyudmila MAKAROVA
A Zhostovo tea-tray.

PROFILES

Viktor TUROV



The famous French artist director Jean Renoir wrote in his book, "My Life, My Films", that an artist is always a person who knows how to make his emotions visible, and that art is an expression of one's innermost, sometimes instinctive dreams.

These are beautiful definitions, indeed. The "visible" aspect of Turov's life was the war which cut through his childhood like a sword. His dream, quite a definite one — not over a dream but an indomitable desire — was peace in the world. This dream can be used as a frame for a portrait of the Byelorussian film director Viktor Turov.

There is no greater pain and sorrow for him than what his land and countrymen passed through during the war. His early memories include the arrest and death of his father, a partisan, his deportation to Germany, and his final liberation... "I Come From My Childhood", "The Sons Are Leaving to Fight", "War Under

the Roots", "The Time of Her Sons", "Through the Graveyard" — these are some of the films he has made. They all speak about the war. They are not even so much about the war, says Turov, but about people in the war. For to that unbelievably horrible and tragic situation people showed their true values — their courage, heroism, moral fortitude.

Turov is a director with a sparing restrained style. He acquired this manner when he worked in documentary films. What he aims at is the truth, the documentary truthfulness of everything, and this determines his choice of "colours" which help portray his characters. This can be said of the heroes of his film "People in the Bogdan", based on the novel, "Polesye Chronicle", by the well-known Byelorussian writer Ivan Melyzh. This film won first prize at this year's national festival in Tallinn. But it shows a different period — the end of the 20s.

At the present time, Turov is working on a sequel to the film. The story and unbiased truth that he keeps in his films is present. He left the wartime theme, but not his artistic credo: As long as a single person is suffering, all of us suffer, he says. He sympathizes with people, no matter where they live and what epoch they belong to. His film, "The Death of Gentleman Chertopkhanov", based on a story from Turgenyev's "Notes of a Hunter", is also on the same theme. Turov's principle is that if one decides to stage a classical work, one must choose characters that answer one's ideas, outlook and feelings.

I had a long conversation with him about it, and when the talk was drawing to a close he suddenly cooed what a tremendous happiness it is for an artist to work and meet interesting actors. I am thinking, he said, of making a film about self-awakening of a man as he meets good people and feels in harmony with the environment.

Alexander DONSKOI

ALLA PUGACHOVA SINGS IN PARIS

An enraptured audience at the Olympia Concert Hall in Paris gave an enthusiastic welcome to Alla Pugachova, who sang about the first French cosmopolitan, and about peace and friendship on earth. The concert of the popular Soviet singer went on for two and a half hours and was received with thunderous applause. Alla performed her new

songs, which have already won recognition — "The Harp", "The Kings Can Do Everything", "The Ancient Clock", "A Vision Who Sings", "This Way is No Path of Roses". The latter is the title song on an album released by the Melodie Record Company in Moscow. Pugachova sang twenty songs, some of them in French.

PRESERVE FOR POSTERITY

"Preserve for posterity, the legacy of the artistic genius of the people" was the motto of the 4th nationwide congress of the society for the protection of historical and cultural monuments, held in Novgorod.

The very history of the town on the Volkhov River is a fine illustration of the problems discussed at the congress. Local architects and artists rebuilt and

restored around 130 early structures, among them the 12th-century architectural masterpiece, the St. Sofia Cathedral, the Faceted Chamber, the Yarmenkov tower of the Novgorod Kremlin, and the unique frescoes of the phanous the Greek.

Altogether 25 thousand find an historical and cultural monuments are under the protection of the state.

Rachmaninov Museum

A house museum devoted to Rachmaninov, the outstanding Russian composer, has been opened in the picturesque village of Ivanovka, in the Tambov Region.

Over a period of thirty years Rachmaninov often visited the village where his wife's parents had an estate. Here the composer created many of his great works. Some received their first performance in the old and beautiful park of the estate.

Great care has been taken in Ivanovka to preserve all links with the composer's name. A two-story house has been built — an exact replica of the house in which the composer lived and worked. Fortunately, the designs have been saved. The composer's study, the drawing room and other rooms look exactly as they were. There are many books, photos and autographed sheets of music on view. A music room has been especially organized where one can listen to Rachmaninov's work. A statue to the composer has also gone up in Ivanovka.



Leo Tolstoy's play, "The Death of Ivan Ilyich" is one of the latest productions of Moscow's Malyi Theatre, which continues its season.

A scene from the play. L. Mikhov as Prorok, L. Dzhurav as Masha. Photo by Vera Petrusova.

DAYS OF MONGOLIA IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The city of Irkutsk in Eastern Siberia is celebrating the Days of Mongolia in the Russian Federation. A big delegation, which has arrived from the fraternal country, includes writers, artists and a group of actors.

The Irkutsk Art Museum has mounted an exhibition of the So-

viet artist V. Rogal dedicated to the people and landscape of Mongolia, and a ten-day book event has been arranged.

The Days of Mongolia in the Russian Federation will continue in Moscow and Leningrad.

FILM ABOUT GEORGI DIMITROV

The first night of the film "Warning", devoted to the outstanding figure of the Bulgarian and international communist and working class movement, Georgi Dimitrov, was given in Kiev (Ukraine). The film has been produced by film makers of Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and the GDR and directed by Juan Antonio Bardem, a prominent Spanish film director. He shot many sequences of the film at the Alexander Dovzhenko film studios in Kiev. Full-scale settings were built there, which, in the opinion of the Bulgarian cameraman Plameo Vagstein, were "amazingly realistic". And Kiev artists and masters of trick photography showed high professional standards, mastery and inspiration.

SPAIN IN AZERBAIJAN

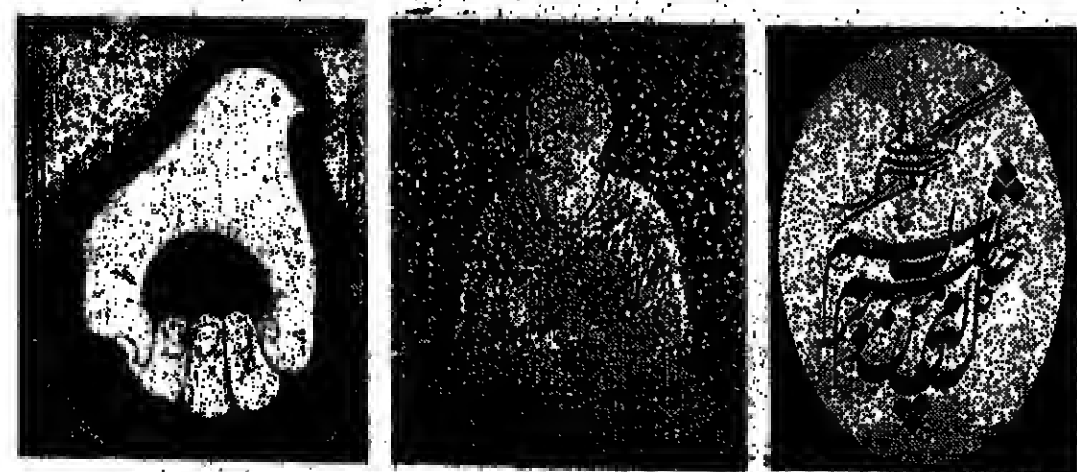
Spanish landscapes predominate in an exhibition of recent works by Azerbaijan painter David Kyazimov entitled "Over Spain", which opened recently in Baku, the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan (Transcaucasia).

Art critics have drawn attention to the documentary quality

and the vivid colours of the paintings on show.

Spain holds out a special attraction for Azerbaijan artists. The series of paintings on a Spanish theme by Tair Salakhov, Laureate of the USSR State Prize, for example, is rated among the major achievements of Azerbaijan art.

AFGHAN ART



● Axiom Akram. "Peace is in Our Hands". ● Buddha. ● Khamaroddin Cheshm. A sample of his calligraphy.

The Moscow Museum of the Art of Oriental Peoples at 18 Okhotny St. is the site for the exhibition, "Afghan Art", recently brought from Kabul, providing Soviet art lovers, for the first time, with a broad and varied view of the country's culture.

The colorful and originally designed hand-made carpets and national costumes, as well as unique waddcarvings, enshrined arms, and tableware, and

jewellery provide a full representation of the traditional decorative and applied art of the 18th and 20th centuries, along with some 18th century pieces. Also included in the exhibition are works by contemporary artists and calligraphers.

To all there are around 300 items provided by the Afghan government and artistic organizations.

WHAT'S ON!

July 6-9

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre performances: 6 — Khaturskaya, "Cayena" (ballet). 7 — Tchaikovsky, "Mazepa" (opera). 9 — A ballet dancers concert.

Staniislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 7 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 8 — Strauss, "The Gypsy Baron" (opera). 9 — Mozart, "La flote gardiniera".

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 6 — Millyutin, "Gris in a Flurry". 8 — Kalmay, "The Princess of Dance". 9 — Zburbin, "Penelope". Staniislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre performance: 7 — Suppe, "Doña Juana".

FILMS

The Thirty-Nine Steps (Great Britain). On the eve of World War One German intelligence agents plot the assassination of the Greek Prime Min-

ister during his visit to London. Cinema: "Forum" (14 Suvovskaya St.). Metro RS: "Khamaroddin Cheshm". A Mission to Sanatoria (Medfilm Studio). Simple human talk and as kindness, sincerity and trustfulness help the two of the film cope with various problems. Cinema: "Yarvan" (at Rukovity Highway). Metro RS: "Russkaya". Buses 563, 63.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Oriental Art (18 Okhotny St.). "Afghan Art", an exhibition featuring 300 works by painters, poets, and sculptors, as well as applied art pieces — carpets, waddcarvings, wood carved items, decorations, wood carved items, etc. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kurskaya, 1st exit.

BUSINESS

MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS COOPERATION

The mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and India provides a striking example of fruitful ties on an equal basis between states with different social systems, declared N. D. Tawary, the Indian minister for industry, steel and mines. Addressing a symposium here on

cooperation between the two countries, the minister stressed that the USSR has made a decisive contribution towards the establishment and strengthening of the state sector, which forms the basis of India's national economy. It has built or is constructing in India about 80 large industrial projects.

UKRAINE AT THE POZNAN FAIR

The Ukrainian SSR will have, for the first time ever, a separate display at the international Poznan fair to Poland this year. It has displayed its products on many occasions at national and international fairs in Sofia, Zagreb, Plzeň, Poznan, Leipzig, Montreal, Los Angeles, Alcala and other cities.

The Ukraine will bring some 2,000 items to the Poznan show. The emphasis will be on show-

ing the Soviet Ukraine on one of the critical fuel-and-energy, metallurgy and machine-building areas of the USSR. Indeed, in the nationwide division of labour the republic accounts for over 40 per cent of the production of steel and rolled metal, and one-third of coal production. It has all the main branches of machine-building, producing aircraft, ocean-going ships, trunk locomotives and railroad cars, tractors and combine harvesters, electronic microscopes, TV sets, computers and artificial diamonds.

The items of industrial production displayed at the fair, while illustrating the republic's achievements in separate branches of the economy, will simultaneously demonstrate the Ukraine's export capabilities, which, within the framework of Soviet foreign trade, supplies locomotives, excavators, trucks and cars, equipment for mining, construction and electric engineering enterprises, agricultural machines, computers, automatic equipment, various instruments, etc. to 109 countries.

Intourist news

WOES AND WOWS

Jane Parson was out of luck. The young American came to Moscow from New York to take part in the International Tchaikovsky Competition. But an attack of appendicitis ruined all her plans: she was promptly operated on in the Bolshoi Hospital and removed from the list of contestants. Since the operation and the following treatment were free and

SUCCESS OF SOVIET EQUIPMENT

The business community in Japan has been showing a growing interest in the expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union. According to Yasuyuki Inoue, president of Aichi Sangyo, a major Japanese trading company, Soviet machine tools are of a high technical level, as well as being of good quality and reliability.

Aichi Sangyo has been in business for more than 50 years. Cooperation with Soviet foreign trade organization is an important part of its operations. Soviet installations for the hydraulic cleaning of castings are working efficiently at factories belonging to Mitsubishi Motors, Iwata Motors, and at Kawasaki Ninomiya. At present, Aichi Sangyo is negotiating deliveries of Soviet equipment with other firms.

The representatives of Japanese companies that I met have nothing but praise for Soviet machines. Aichi Sangyo intends to expand its business contacts with the Soviet Union, Y. Inoue stressed. I am sure that this is in the interests of both countries. Japanese firms buy precision machine tools, welding installations and equipment for metallurgical industry from the Soviet Union. All told, there are more than five thousand Soviet machine tools operating in Japan.

Jane Parson's

she had some money left, she decided to make a tour of the Soviet Union. I met her on the Moscow-Leningrad express train. It is a pity at once, said Jane, that it all happened that way, but I don't feel that disappointed. Intourist helped me plan a trip to Leningrad which I have been waiting to see for a long time. As to the contest, I am sure that the next time I will perform in Moscow by all means. For now, I'm off to see you, country all the more eagerly, as it is my first stay in the USSR.

I think that Jane made the right choice, Leningrad being one of the most beautiful cities of our country. The famous architects Rossi and Kostrell designed buildings here. The Hermitage Museum has huge collections of paintings and sculptures by the great masters. Intourist offers its guests excursions to the town of Pushkin, where the great Russian poet studied at the Lyceum, the architectural gem of Petrodvorets with its numerous fountains, and other places.

On her way back to delighted Jane shared her impressions. I was particularly interested in the art. I looked at the pictures in the Russian Museum. In the Hermitage and, of course, went to the theatre. In Leningrad I saw the legendary revolutionary cruiser "Aurora" and the Smolny Palace, from which Lenin directed the October uprising of 1917.

The time flew surprisingly fast and it was a pity to leave such a wonderful city. I will never forget Leningrad's night lights and the trips along the Neva River. Back in New York I would never venture to go out at night alone, while here I feel completely safe.

I wonder why many people in America are so biased against the Soviet people. It must be our poor knowledge of each other.

Viktor YERKIN

30 YEARS in the world market

DRIVING ENTRIES WITH CUTTER LOADER COMBINES MAKES DRILLING AND BLASTING OBSOLETE

because they offer FAR HIGHER EFFICIENCY in mechanized driving of horizontal and inclined mine workings in mixed faces, with separate coal and rock excavation

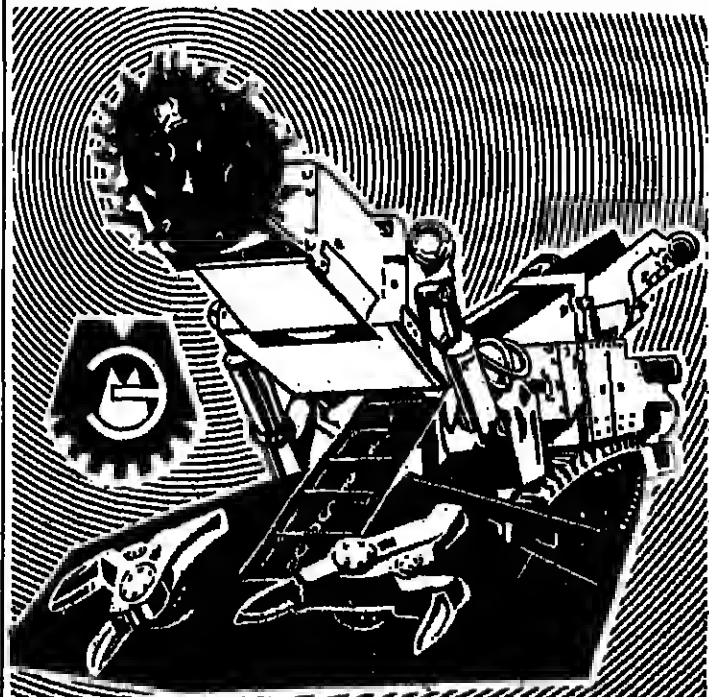
4PP2 ENTRY-DRIVING CUTTER-LOADER

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Rock hardness (Proletaryanov's Scale) | to 6 |
| Throughput by cutting, m ³ /min | to 0.5 |
| Working cross-section | any (but round) |
| Working dimensions, m | |
| height | 2.6 to 4.5 |
| width at base | 3.6 to 6.2 |
| Working cross-sectional area, m ² | 9 to 23 |
| Working inclination angle | ±10° |
| Speed on endless tracks, m/min | 2.0 |
| Mean specific ground pressure, kg/cm ² | 1.1 |
| Working member motor, kW | 105 |
| Total motor power required (less sprinkling system pump), kW | 230 |
| Mass, kg | 40,000 |

GPX ENTRY-DRIVING CUTTER-LOADER

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Rock hardness (Proletaryanov's Scale) | to 4 |
| Throughput, l/min | 1.8 |
| Working inclination angle | ±10° |
| Working cross-sectional area, m ² | 4.7 to 15 |
| Speed on endless tracks, m/min | 6.8 |
| Motor power, kW | |
| working member | 55 |
| entire set | 175 |
| Mass, kg | 18,000 |

The GPX is also available in GPXSV and GPXSN modifications for heading jobs with inclination +20° to -10° and -25° to +10° respectively



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IN HONOUR OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

The USSR Ministry of Communications has put out a 10-kopek stamp devoted to the current Football World Cup in Spain.

Жульен В. В. 1961